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# THE LABOR MARKET REPORT
# TENNESSEE

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DATA FOR JULY 1988

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## TENNESSEE'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

Unemployment Insurance was established in 1935 to help alleviate the hardships resulting from loss of wages for the unemployed and to maintain the purchasing power of the unemployed, thus cushioning the shock of unemployment to the community and to the national economy.

All premiums paid by Tennessee employers go to the Tennessee Unemployment Trust Fund. Employer premiums finance the Trust Fund in its entirety, and these funds are used solely to pay unemployment benefits.

The Trust Fund was greatly affected by the recession in the early 1980's. Benefits jumped from an average of $10 million a month in 1978 to $30 million a month in 1982. Revenue did not increase accordingly. From 1980 through 1982, total benefits paid out were $313 million more than the premiums received.

Tennessee had to borrow $60.2 million from the Federal government to pay benefits during the first and second quarters of 1983. An improvement in the economy and comprehensive legislation in 1982 and 1983 that cut benefits and raised premiums enabled Tennessee to repay its loan by June 30, 1983. The Trust Fund balance rose steadily and was $327 million by June 30, 1985. The rate of growth has slackened since then and was $543.3 million July 1988.

Concern that the Trust Fund could not weather another recession prompted the Tennessee Department of Employment Security to take an alternative approach to unemployment insurance (UI) forecasting. The Tennessee Employment Security Insurance Forecasting Model (TESIM) was designed by the University of Tennessee Center for Business and Economic Research and the Tennessee Department of Employment Security. TESIM was developed using only Tennessee data so that it would be tailored to the idiosyncrasies of Tennessee. The TESIM model is constructed to fulfill two major goals: to provide the most accurate forecasts possible for the UI system and to incorporate important policy parameters into the model so that policy changes can be simulated.

The actual trust fund level is a result of changes in revenues (premiums received from employers and interest) and benefits (amounts paid out to claimants). In order for TESIM to forecast benefits, equations are set up for determining the average benefit check, the number of weeks of compensated unemployment, and the interstate transfer of benefits. Revenues are forecast by using an equation to determine taxable wages and using that figure to determine premiums. Equations are also set up to forecast benefit reimbursements and interest on the fund. After each of

these components has been forecast, new trust fund balance figures are derived by adding and subtracting these components from the most recent balance.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE RATING

In Tennessee, the average tax rate for unemployment insurance is 1.6 percent of taxable wages for 1988. The maximum amount of each employee's salary/wage that is subject to unemployment insurance tax is $7,000.

New employers pay the standard rate of contributions, 2.7 percent of taxable wages, for about three years, until a track record of employment and unemployment is established. Although all contributions collected are pooled into a single fund for disbursement, a separate bookkeeping account known as the "experience rating record" is maintained for each employer. All contributions paid over the lifetime of the firm are credited to this account. Benefits paid to former employees are charged on a prorated basis using the firm's share of wages paid to those workers during their base periods. The difference between the credits and charges to the account is known as the "reserve balance" and may be either positive or negative. The reserve balance alone is not an adequate standard on which to allocate contribution rates, as a large firm with a high positive balance may in fact have a poorer record of contributions versus charges than a smaller firm with a smaller balance. In order to place all employers on an equal footing with respect to firm size, the reserve balance is divided by the employer's average taxable wages for the last three years for the purpose of obtaining the "reserve ratio." Eligible employers are assigned one of 24 tax rates based on the reserve ratio. A reduced rate of as little as 0.15 percent is assigned to employers with high positive reserve ratios while firms with high negative ratios face tax rates which may well exceed the standard rate, up to a maximum of 10.0 percent of taxable wages.

Risk of unemployment varies largely among industries. While government, finance, insurance, and real estate tend to operate in an atmosphere of relative employment stability, frequent spells of unemployment are a fact of life in the construction and mining industries, and higher contribution rates are a real business cost. Many firms, though assessed at the maximum contribution rate of 10.0 percent, will perpetually have negative reserve balances. Benefit payments beyond those covered by the maximum tax rate must be socialized among all employers contributing to the trust fund. Socialized costs, those which are unable to be charged to a specific employer account, also include payments to employees of a firm no longer in business with a depleted reserve account and those benefits for which an employer is excused from the charges under non-charging provisions of the law.

There are firms at the minimum tax rate that may never have a benefit charge, but recognizing that the unemployment insurance system insures against the risk of unemployment, plus the need for all firms to share in some of the socialized costs, the minimum tax rate is set at 0.15 percent rather than zero percent.

The system of experience rating serves to allocate benefit costs based on risk, to encourage stable employment, and to provide a direct incentive to employers to help protect the unemployment insurance system against unjustified and fraudulent claims.

## EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE FOR UI STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISONS

The following table reports the latest estimates by State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) of their expected average tax rates for employer "premiums" to their Unemployment Insurance (UI) Trust Fund. It contains estimates for calendar years 1987 to 1988 and, for comparative purposes, actual rates for 1986. The "taxable" column for each year shows the tax/wage ratio of wages at or below the tax base. The "total" column for each year shows the artificial tax rate described below.

The following definitions of terms will help in understanding the table:

Tax Base, usually called "taxable wage base," is the maximum amount of each employee's salary/wage that is subject to the UI tax. Federal law requires the tax to be levied on all earnings of insured workers up to $7,000, but most states have enacted larger tax bases.

Average Employer Premium Rates, Taxable refers to the average tax rate that is levied against the tax-base portion of an employee's earnings.

Average Employer Premium Rates, Total refers to the average tax rate that would apply if the tax were levied against total payroll. This artificial tax rate permits comparison of tax impact "taxing effort" among states with different taxable wage bases.

## AVERAGE EMPLOYER PREMIUM RATES, BY STATE, CALENDAR YEARS 1986-1988

| STATE | TAX BASE $7,000 EXCEPT AS SHOWN | 1988 ESTIMATED TAXABLE | 1988 ESTIMATED TOTAL | 1987 ESTIMATED TAXABLE | 1987 ESTIMATED TOTAL | 1986 ESTIMATED TAXABLE | 1986 ESTIMATED TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.82 | 1.01 |
| Alabama | $8,000 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.20 | 1.01 |
| Alaska | $21,100 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.86 | 1.95 |
| Arizona | | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.55 | 0.50 |
| Arkansas | $7,500 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.40 | 1.10 |
| California | | 2.3 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 2.30 | 0.80 |
| Colorado | $10,000 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.29 | 0.95 |
| Connecticut | $7,100 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.40 | 0.90 |
| Delaware | $8,500 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 3.40 | 1.40 |
| Dist. of Columbia | $9,000 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 3.00 | 0.90 |
| Florida | | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.01 | 0.47 |
| Georgia | $7,500 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.61 | 0.56 |
| Hawaii | $8,700 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.59 | 1.18 |
| Idaho | $16,200 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.58 | 2.06 |
| Illinois | $9,000 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 4.02 | 1.56 |
| Indiana | | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.44 | 0.54 |
| Iowa [4] | $11,000 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.23 | 1.66 |
| Kansas | $8,000 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.52 | 1.03 |
| Kentucky | $9,000 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 3.20 | 1.40 |
| Louisiana | $8,500 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 3.77 | 1.50 |
| Maine | | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 2.70 | 1.25 |
| Maryland | | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.50 | 0.58 |
| Massachusetts | | 2.1 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.09 | 0.92 |
| Michigan | $9,500 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 5.44 | 2.14 |
| Minnesota | $11,700 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 2.73 | 1.25 |
| Mississippi | | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.30 | 0.49 |
| Missouri | | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.29 | 0.87 |
| Montana | $12,600 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.30 | 1.60 |
| Nebraska | | 1.5 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.91 | 0.63 |
| Nevada | $12,100 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.84 | 1.39 |
| New Hampshire | | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.82 | 0.33 |
| New Jersey | $12,000 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 3.30 | 1.50 |
| New Mexico | $10,500 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.96 | 1.09 |
| New York | | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 3.25 | 1.05 |
| North Carolina | $10,100 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.65 | 0.33 |
| North Dakota | $11,000 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.90 | 1.64 |
| Ohio | $8,000 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 3.61 | 1.41 |
| Oklahoma | $9,100 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 2.80 | 1.10 |
| Oregon | $14,000 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 3.11 | 1.96 |
| Pennsylvania | $8,000 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 4.78 | 1.81 |
| Puerto Rico | | 5.4 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 5.40 | 3.50 |
| Rhode Island | $12,000 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 3.71 | 2.07 |
| South Carolina | | 1.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.00 | 0.38 |
| South Dakota | | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.43 | 0.67 |
| TENNESSEE | | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.71 | 0.71 |
| Texas | $8,000 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 2.08 | 0.78 |
| Utah | $13,200 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.80 | 1.04 |
| Vermont | $8,000 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 4.15 | 1.85 |
| Virginia | | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.26 | 0.51 |
| Virgin Islands | $14,000 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 3.23 | 2.46 |
| Washington | $15,100 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 4.02 | 2.13 |
| West Virginia | $8,000 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 4.52 | 1.91 |
| Wisconsin | $10,500 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 4.62 | 2.31 |
| Wyoming | $10,200 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.62 | 1.83 |

Note: State Estimated and Actual Rates were Furnished by State Employment Security Agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Service

## COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

| COUNTY | JULY 1988 | JULY 1987 | COUNTY | JULY 1988 | JULY 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ANDERSON | 5.2 | 6.5 | LAUDERDALE | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| BEDFORD | 7.1 | 7.9 | LAWRENCE | 18.2 | 13.7 |
| BENTON | 8.1 | 10.4 | LEWIS | 10.2 | 21.5 |
| BLEDSOE | 4.1 | 5.6 | LINCOLN | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| BLOUNT | 5.1 | 6.1 | LOUDON | 5.4 | 6.8 |
| BRADLEY | 6.3 | 5.8 | MACON | 10.9 | 8.3 |
| CAMPBELL | 11.0 | 13.2 | MADISON | 6.1 | 8.8 |
| CANNON | 15.2 | 11.4 | MARION | 10.6 | 12.9 |
| CARROLL | 8.9 | 10.3 | MARSHALL | 5.5 | 10.5 |
| CARTER | 8.2 | 6.8 | MAURY | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| CHEATHAM | 3.3 | 3.9 | MCMINN | 7.2 | 9.2 |
| CHESTER | 7.2 | 7.2 | MCNAIRY | 8.0 | 10.2 |
| CLAIBORNE | 7.4 | 7.7 | MEIGS | 10.6 | 9.2 |
| CLAY | 6.6 | 3.0 | MONROE | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| COCKE | 11.6 | 11.0 | MONTGOMERY | 6.6 | 7.2 |
| COFFEE | 7.7 | 8.1 | MOORE | 6.2 | 7.8 |
| CROCKETT | 6.5 | 7.1 | MORGAN | 9.4 | 11.4 |
| CUMBERLAND | 5.9 | 7.3 | OBION | 5.6 | 6.5 |
| DAVIDSON | 4.0 | 3.9 | OVERTON | 9.6 | 15.5 |
| DECATUR | 6.5 | 10.6 | PERRY | 10.0 | 13.9 |
| DEKALB | 20.6 | 9.1 | PICKETT | 11.8 | 16.1 |
| DICKSON | 6.7 | 6.2 | POLK | 15.9 | 8.4 |
| DYER | 5.6 | 7.7 | PUTNAM | 6.2 | 5.9 |
| FAYETTE | 7.1 | 6.1 | RHEA | 12.1 | 10.2 |
| FENTRESS | 9.7 | 9.7 | ROANE | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| FRANKLIN | 7.3 | 6.4 | ROBERTSON | 7.5 | 5.0 |
| GIBSON | 10.4 | 10.2 | RUTHERFORD | 4.9 | 5.5 |
| GILES | 8.5 | 10.4 | SCOTT | 10.4 | 16.2 |
| GRAINGER | 8.3 | 10.0 | SEQUATCHIE | 7.7 | 11.8 |
| GREENE | 8.8 | 10.4 | SEVIER | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| GRUNDY | 9.4 | 14.4 | SHELBY | 4.7 | 5.4 |
| HAMBLEN | 7.6 | 8.4 | SMITH | 7.9 | 5.8 |
| HAMILTON | 4.5 | 5.4 | STEWART | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| HANCOCK | 6.9 | 8.3 | SULLIVAN | 5.6 | 8.2 |
| HARDEMAN | 6.1 | 7.0 | SUMNER | 8.5 | 5.8 |
| HARDIN | 8.7 | 8.6 | TIPTON | 7.0 | 6.1 |
| HAWKINS | 5.7 | 6.3 | TROUSDALE | 5.2 | 5.5 |
| HAYWOOD | 8.2 | 10.1 | UNICOI | 6.5 | 6.4 |
| HENDERSON | 6.8 | 9.0 | UNION | 7.9 | 9.3 |
| HENRY | 8.7 | 17.0 | VAN BUREN | 6.6 | 8.4 |
| HICKMAN | 8.0 | 6.5 | WARREN | 13.2 | 10.9 |
| HOUSTON | 15.0 | 14.9 | WASHINGTON | 6.3 | 5.5 |
| HUMPHREYS | 14.0 | 15.5 | WAYNE | 13.3 | 11.5 |
| JACKSON | 12.5 | 7.7 | WEAKLEY | 6.5 | 5.9 |
| JEFFERSON | 6.1 | 7.4 | WHITE | 7.4 | 8.4 |
| JOHNSON | 11.3 | 8.7 | WILLIAMSON | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| KNOX | 4.8 | 5.5 | WILSON | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| LAKE | 4.7 | 7.5 | | | |

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| | July 1987 | | | | Revised June 1988 | | | | Preliminary July 1988 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force | Employment | Unemploy. | Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemploy. | Rate | Labor Force | Employment | Unemploy. | Rate |
| U. S. 1/ | 122,105,000 | 114,652,000 | 7,453,000 | 6.1 | 123,028,000 | 116,209,000 | 6,819,000 | 5.5 | 123,888,000 | 117,066,000 | 6,823,000 | 5.5 |
| TENNESSEE 2/ | 2,351,900 | 2,197,900 | 154,000 | 6.5 | 2,364,200 | 2,236,200 | 128,000 | 5.4 | 2,343,200 | 2,200,200 | 143,000 | 6.1 |
| METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHATTANOOGA | 204,600 | 192,800 | 11,800 | 5.8 | 213,700 | 201,900 | 11,800 | 5.5 | 210,800 | 199,100 | 11,700 | 5.6 |
| JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL | 215,300 | 200,100 | 15,200 | 7.1 | 221,400 | 209,500 | 11,900 | 5.4 | 221,300 | 207,800 | 13,500 | 6.1 |
| KNOXVILLE | 285,600 | 268,500 | 17,100 | 6.0 | 281,100 | 267,100 | 14,000 | 5.0 | 278,800 | 264,500 | 14,300 | 5.1 |
| MEMPHIS | 446,300 | 421,800 | 24,500 | 5.5 | 452,200 | 430,100 | 22,100 | 4.9 | 446,400 | 424,200 | 22,200 | 5.0 |
| NASHVILLE | 522,400 | 499,400 | 23,000 | 4.4 | 414,000 | 491,400 | 21,600 | 4.4 | 507,800 | 483,500 | 24,300 | 4.8 |

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for July at 6.1 percent is the lowest July rate since 1976. Due primarily to seasonal trends, unemployment increased by seven-tenths of a percentage point from the previous month, but was still lower than a year ago when the rate was 6.5 percent. In spite of the increase in the unemployment rate, 11,000 fewer Tennesseans were unemployed on a year-to-year comparison. Nationwide the jobless rate at 5.5 percent remained the same as the previous month, but was down six-tenths of a percentage point from last July.

On a year-to-year basis, total nonagricultural employment was up by 2.3 percent or 46,800 jobs. Services led the way in growth with an increase of 4.0 percent or 16,600 jobs, and trade increased 1.8 percent or 8,700 jobs. Transportation equipment was down by 2,800.

Employment increased in retail trade from June to July by 2,400 with more than 1,200 of the employment occurring in the eating and drinking category. Hotels and other lodging, another tourist-related industry, was up by 900, and construction, which is also affected by seasonal trends, increased by 1,200. Shifts in school-related employment are reflected in local government, which reported a decrease of 13,200.

The unemployment rate increased in 78 counties, decreased in 14 counties, and remained the same in three counties. Williamson County at 2.9 percent continued to lead the state with the lowest county unemployment rate, followed by Cheatham County at 3.3 percent, down from 3.8 percent. The highest county unemployment rate was reported in DeKalb County at 20.6 percent, up from 8.8 percent, due to seasonal decreases in apparel and other industries. Lawrence County at 18.2 percent, up from 9.4 percent, had the second highest unemployment rate, followed by Polk County at 15.9 percent, up from 12.3 percent.

# STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) *

| INDUSTRY | JULY 1987 | JUNE 1988 | JULY 1988 | Net Change JUL. 1987 to JUL. 1988 | Net Change JUN. 1988 to JUL. 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 2006.0 | 2068.4 | 2052.8 | 46.8 | -15.6 |
| Manufacturing | 492.4 | 501.5 | 496.7 | 4.3 | -4.8 |
| Durable Goods | 240.7 | 249.2 | 246.4 | 5.7 | -2.9 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 20.5 | 20.5 | 20.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 25.0 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 1.3 | -0.8 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete | 15.1 | 15.2 | 15.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 15.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 0.5 | -0.4 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 36.9 | 40.4 | 40.2 | 3.3 | -0.2 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 35.7 | 38.6 | 38.2 | 2.5 | -0.4 |
| Electrical & Electronic Machinery | 36.7 | 37.8 | 37.4 | 0.7 | -0.4 |
| Transportation Equipment | 34.9 | 32.2 | 32.1 | -2.8 | -0.1 |
| Instruments & Related Products | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Miscellaneous Manufacturing | 11.6 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 0.3 | -0.2 |
| Nondurable Goods | 251.7 | 252.2 | 250.3 | -1.4 | -1.9 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Meat Products | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Dairy Products | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Tobacco Manufactures | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Textile Mill Products | 23.6 | 22.8 | 22.0 | -1.6 | -0.8 |
| Knitting Mills | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.1 | -0.5 | -0.3 |
| Yarn & Thread Mills | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Apparel Products | 63.8 | 62.7 | 61.2 | -2.6 | -1.5 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 18.7 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus. | 32.9 | 33.8 | 33.7 | 0.8 | -0.1 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 38.0 | 37.6 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Petroleum Refining & Related Indus. | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics | 27.8 | 25.2 | 25.2 | -1.4 | 0.0 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 1513.6 | 1566.9 | 1556.1 | 42.5 | -10.8 |
| Mining | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 101.8 | 101.7 | 102.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Trans., Communication, & Utilities | 104.5 | 107.4 | 107.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Trade | 480.2 | 486.5 | 488.9 | 8.7 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 124.9 | 127.6 | 127.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Durable Goods | 70.8 | 71.4 | 71.5 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale Nondurable Goods | 54.1 | 56.2 | 56.1 | 2.0 | -0.1 |
| Retail Trade | 355.2 | 358.9 | 361.3 | 6.1 | 2.4 |
| Building Materials & Garden Supp. | 15.2 | 14.5 | 14.5 | -0.7 | 0.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 49.3 | 50.5 | 50.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Food Stores | 58.8 | 58.1 | 58.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations | 42.2 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 19.0 | 17.8 | 17.7 | -1.3 | -0.1 |
| Furniture & Home Furnishings | 13.3 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 116.3 | 119.9 | 121.1 | 4.8 | 1.2 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 41.1 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 104.3 | 103.6 | 103.9 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Banking | 28.1 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 |
| Insurance Carriers | 25.0 | 24.5 | 24.4 | -0.6 | -0.1 |
| Services | 411.4 | 428.0 | 428.0 | 16.6 | 0.0 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging | 30.6 | 31.9 | 32.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Personal Services | 25.7 | 27.4 | 27.3 | 1.6 | -0.1 |
| Business Services | 84.9 | 86.9 | 85.7 | 0.8 | -1.2 |
| Health Services | 132.1 | 136.7 | 137.3 | 5.2 | 0.6 |
| Hospitals | 63.9 | 67.0 | 67.2 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Government | 304.7 | 333.1 | 318.1 | 13.4 | -15.0 |
| Federal | 62.6 | 63.2 | 63.1 | 0.5 | -0.1 |
| State & Local | 242.1 | 269.9 | 255.0 | 12.9 | -14.9 |
| State | 72.5 | 74.4 | 72.7 | 0.2 | -1.7 |
| Local | 169.6 | 195.5 | 182.3 | 12.7 | -13.2 |

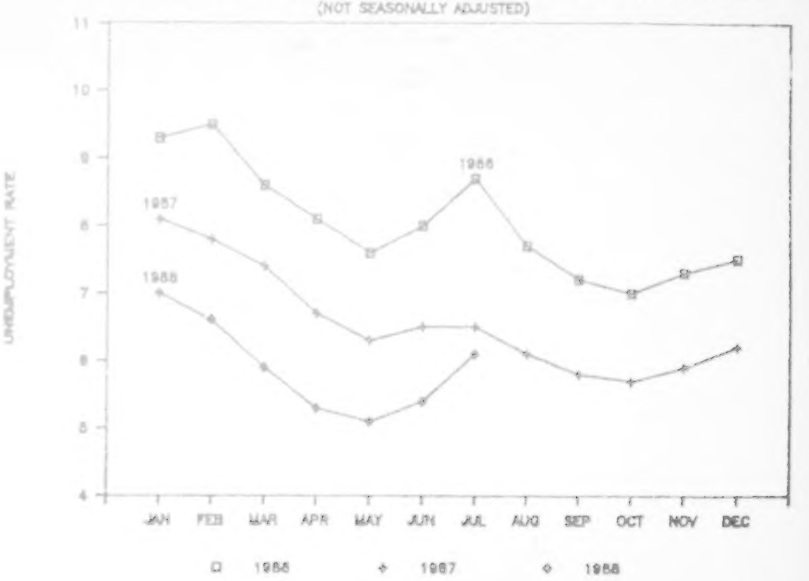
*Data include all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

| | Average Weekly Earnings July 1987 | Average Weekly Earnings June 1988 | Average Weekly Earnings July 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1987 | Average Weekly Hours June 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1987 | Average Hourly Earnings June 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 362.97 | 374.17 | 365.98 | 41.2 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 8.81 | 8.93 | 8.97 |
| Durable Goods | 388.33 | 402.48 | 389.46 | 41.4 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 9.38 | 9.36 | 9.43 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 252.34 | 252.13 | 241.64 | 40.7 | 40.6 | 38.6 | 6.20 | 6.21 | 6.26 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 290.33 | 298.68 | 282.00 | 39.5 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 7.35 | 7.60 | 7.50 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc. | 484.22 | 568.34 | 515.81 | 44.1 | 46.7 | 44.2 | 10.98 | 12.17 | 11.67 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 510.92 | 512.16 | 480.78 | 42.4 | 44.0 | 42.1 | 12.05 | 11.64 | 11.42 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 370.06 | 429.68 | 422.45 | 40.4 | 43.8 | 42.5 | 9.16 | 9.81 | 9.94 |
| Machinery | 386.26 | 405.54 | 390.93 | 42.4 | 43.7 | 41.9 | 9.11 | 9.28 | 9.33 |
| Instruments & Related Prod. | 367.61 | 402.12 | 370.64 | 40.8 | 45.8 | 43.4 | 9.01 | 8.78 | 8.54 |
| Nondurable Goods | 338.25 | 345.58 | 341.30 | 41.1 | 40.8 | 40.2 | 8.23 | 8.47 | 8.49 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 350.70 | 362.79 | 346.23 | 41.7 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 8.41 | 8.70 | 8.57 |
| Textile Mill Products | 290.76 | 292.40 | 282.69 | 42.2 | 41.3 | 40.5 | 6.89 | 7.08 | 6.98 |
| Apparel Products | 203.74 | 216.16 | 217.34 | 37.8 | 38.6 | 38.4 | 5.39 | 5.60 | 5.66 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 482.83 | 495.65 | 489.79 | 44.5 | 45.1 | 45.1 | 10.85 | 10.99 | 10.86 |
| Chemical & Allied Prod. | 461.04 | 490.92 | 478.38 | 40.8 | 42.8 | 42.0 | 11.30 | 11.47 | 11.39 |
| Rubber & Misc. Plastics | 429.54 | 441.61 | 431.59 | 43.3 | 42.3 | 41.3 | 9.92 | 10.44 | 10.45 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 273.91 | 237.79 | 228.86 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 38.4 | 6.37 | 6.02 | 5.96 |

TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1986–1988

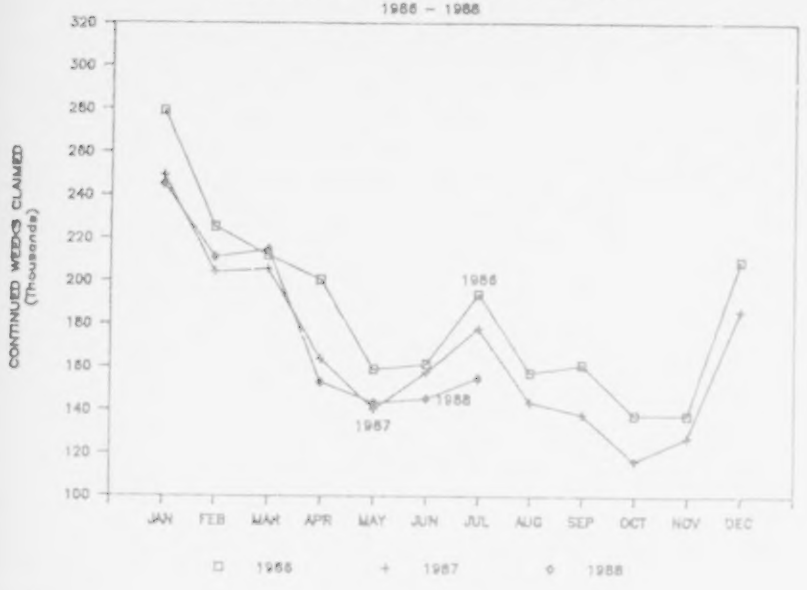
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



# STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

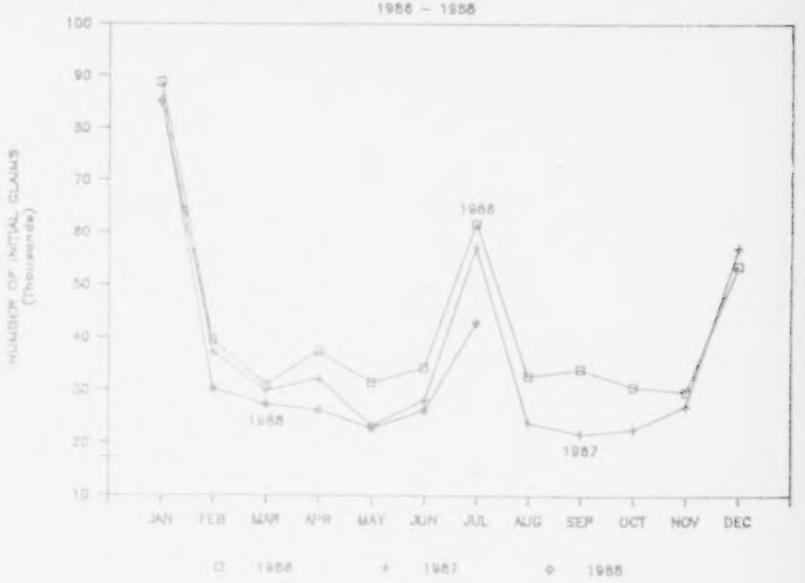
## MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED

1986 - 1988




## MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

1986 - 1988




STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

| CLAIMS | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Initial Claims | 57,364 | 26,791 | 42,995 |
| Continued Weeks Claimed | 176,020 | 145,521 | 155,030 |
| Nonmonetary Determinations | 3,724 | 3,721 | 3,583 |
| Appeals Decisions | 1,261 | 1,033 | 1,039 |
| Lower Authority | 1,094 | 869 | 896 |
| Higher Authority | 187 | 164 | 143 |
| Hearings-Other States | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **BENEFITS** | | | |
| Amount Paid | $13,894,649 | $14,030,106 | $13,735,676 |
| Benefit Weeks Paid | 144,484 | 128,657 | 135,346 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Amount | $ 98 | $ 105 | $ 104 |
| First Payments | 14,882 | 9,031 | 15,422 |
| Final Payments | 3,174 | 3,496 | 3,342 |
| Average Weeks Duration | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Trust Fund Balance | $469,547,302 | $535,955,084 | $543,288,060 |

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

| | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|
| FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES: | | | |
| Benefits Paid | $592,227 | $600,819 | $623,460 |
| Benefit Weeks Paid | 3,167 | 3,330 | 3,453 |
| Initial Claims | 536 | 536 | 732 |
| Continued Weeks Claimed | 3,456 | 3,605 | 3,727 |
| Appeals Decisions | 17 | 35 | 26 |
| FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL: | | | |
| Benefits Paid | $198,866 | $275,317 | $265,775 |
| Benefit Weeks Paid | 1,494 | 2,018 | 1,916 |
| Initial Claims | 347 | 323 | 245 |
| Continued Weeks Claimed | 1,714 | 2,288 | 2,030 |
| Appeals Decisions | 14 | 5 | 7 |

# CHATTANOOGA MSA

The Chattanooga MSA unemployment rate increased from 5.5 percent to 5.6 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,700 jobs to 192,000. Manufacturing employment decreased by 800 jobs with the largest decrease reported in textile mill products (-400). Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 900 jobs with the largest decreases reported in government (-600) and services (-400).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

| INDUSTRY | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | Net Change July 1987 to July 1988 | Net Change June 1988 to July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 184.6 | 193.7 | 192.0 | 7.4 | -1.7 |
| Manufacturing | 44.1 | 46.6 | 45.8 | 1.7 | -0.8 |
| Durable Goods | 18.2 | 17.5 | 17.0 | -0.8 | -0.5 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Primary Metal Industries | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 27.9 | 29.1 | 28.8 | 0.9 | -0.3 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 6.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 12.0 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 0.3 | -0.4 |
| Knitting Mills | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Apparel Products | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 140.5 | 147.1 | 146.2 | 5.7 | -0.9 |
| Mining | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Construction | 8.5 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 1.0 | -0.1 |
| Trans., Communication, & Utilities | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 43.6 | 45.0 | 45.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 10.8 | 11.3 | 11.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale Durable Goods | 6.5 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Wholesale Nondurable Goods | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 32.9 | 33.7 | 33.5 | 0.6 | -0.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 12.0 | 11.6 | 11.6 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| Services | 36.7 | 37.9 | 37.5 | 0.8 | -0.4 |
| Government | 30.2 | 33.7 | 33.1 | 2.9 | -0.6 |
| Federal | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 0.5 | -0.1 |
| State & Local | 21.2 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 2.4 | -0.4 |
| State | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| Local | 15.8 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 2.6 | -0.5 |

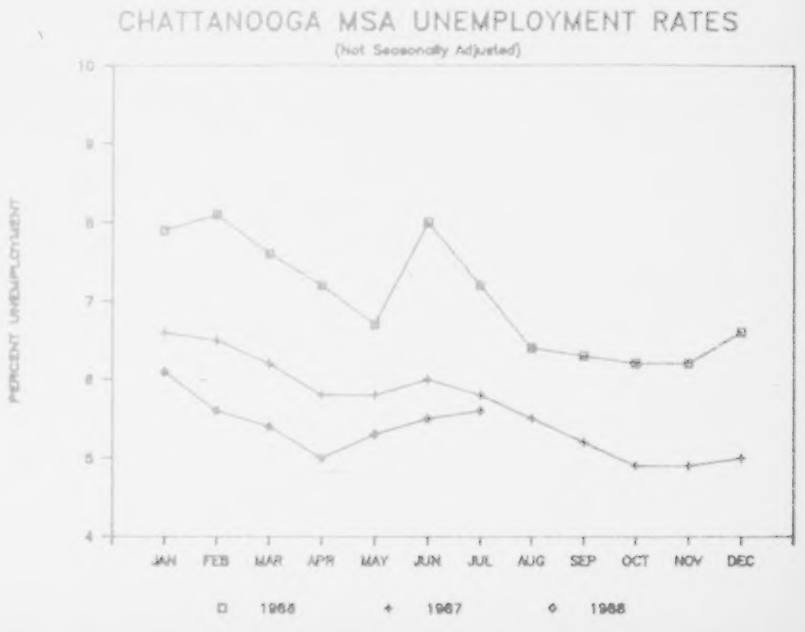
Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 |
| All Manufacturing | 329.75 | 334.97 | 344.03 | 41.9 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 7.87 | 8.15 | 8.27 |
| Durable Goods | 359.84 | 379.32 | 387.57 | 41.6 | 43.4 | 43.3 | 8.65 | 8.74 | 8.90 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc. | 410.64 | 366.80 | 358.00 | 47.2 | 42.9 | 40.0 | 8.70 | 8.55 | 8.95 |
| Iron & Steel Foundries | 403.84 | 430.27 | 401.95 | 43.8 | 44.1 | 42.4 | 9.22 | 9.53 | 9.48 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 458.19 | 500.96 | 485.34 | 45.6 | 45.5 | 44.1 | 10.02 | 11.01 | 11.01 |
| Machinery, Except Elect. | 426.19 | 507.31 | 460.72 | 39.1 | 51.1 | 42.3 | 10.90 | 9.93 | 10.88 |
| Nondurable Goods | 317.38 | 304.94 | 327.76 | 42.1 | 39.5 | 41.7 | 7.42 | 7.72 | 7.86 |
| Textile Mill Products | 281.40 | 257.99 | 308.68 | 43.9 | 40.5 | 45.7 | 6.41 | 6.37 | 6.75 |
| Knitting Mills | 214.84 | 220.35 | 220.03 | 40.2 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 5.77 | 5.85 | 5.73 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 481.81 | 496.53 | 498.46 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 48.3 | 9.93 | 10.26 | 10.32 |
| Chemicals & Allied Prod. | 453.42 | 485.23 | 486.34 | 39.6 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 11.46 | 11.68 | 11.64 |



# JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT AND BRISTOL MSA

The Tri–Cities MSA unemployment rate increased from 5.4 percent to 6.1 percent. Total nonagricultural employment remained stable. Manufacturing employment decreased by 200 jobs while nonmanufacturing employment increased by 200 jobs. The textile industry decreased by 200 jobs due to layoffs and government decreased by 300 jobs due to seasonal factors. The largest increase was reported in services (+200).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)*

| INDUSTRY | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | Net Change July 1987 to July 1988 | Net Change June 1988 to July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 157.3 | 164.6 | 164.6 | 7.3 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 53.2 | 55.0 | 54.8 | 1.6 | -0.2 |
| Durable Goods | 20.9 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 |
| Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Machinery and Trans. Equipment | 10.1 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 32.3 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 0.5 | -0.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| Apparel Products | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, Allied Ind. | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 16.3 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 104.1 | 109.6 | 109.8 | 5.7 | 0.2 |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Trans., Communication, & Utilities | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 36.2 | 36.1 | 36.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Retail Trade | 29.7 | 29.7 | 29.6 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Finance, Insurance,& Real Estate | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Services | 27.8 | 30.9 | 31.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Government | 21.8 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 1.9 | -0.1 |
| Federal | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| State & Local | 17.7 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 1.7 | -0.3 |
| State | 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Local | 13.2 | 15.1 | 14.8 | 1.6 | -0.3 |

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TRI-CITIES MSA

| | Average Weekly Earnings July 1987 | Average Weekly Earnings June 1988 | Average Weekly Earnings July 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1987 | Average Weekly Hours June 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1987 | Average Hourly Earnings June 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 405.92 | 408.64 | 405.96 | 43.6 | 42.7 | 42.2 | 9.31 | 9.57 | 9.62 |
| Durable Goods | 403.16 | 410.13 | 399.79 | 46.5 | 46.5 | 45.9 | 8.67 | 8.82 | 8.71 |
| Fabricated Metal Prod. | 447.20 | 473.04 | 460.66 | 41.6 | 44.5 | 45.7 | 10.75 | 10.63 | 10.08 |
| Machinery & Trans. Equip. | 450.28 | 446.71 | 433.86 | 49.7 | 49.8 | 48.1 | 9.06 | 8.97 | 9.02 |
| Nondurable Goods | 407.55 | 408.64 | 410.34 | 41.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 | 9.75 | 10.14 | 10.31 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 345.13 | 350.51 | 347.27 | 38.0 | 40.9 | 40.1 | 8.85 | 8.57 | 8.66 |
| Apparel Products | 184.93 | 167.24 | 154.74 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 29.7 | 5.18 | 5.13 | 5.21 |

# KNOXVILLE MSA

The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate increased from 5.0 percent to 5.1 percent. Total nonagricultural employment increased by 200 jobs to 251,200. Manufacturing employment increased by 400 jobs with the largest increase reported in all other durable goods (+300).

Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 300 jobs with the largest decrease reported in government (-1,100) due to schools closing for the summer. This decrease was offset some by increases in retail trade (+500) and construction (+300).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

| INDUSTRY | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | Net Change July 1987 to July 1988 | Net Change June 1988 to July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 247.7 | 251.0 | 251.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 47.9 | 50.3 | 50.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Durable Goods | 27.0 | 29.1 | 29.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 18.4 | 20.6 | 20.9 | 2.5 | 0.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 21.0 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.5 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Apparel Products | 8.3 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 |
| Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind. | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 199.7 | 200.7 | 200.4 | 0.7 | -0.3 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Construction | 12.2 | 10.8 | 11.1 | -1.1 | 0.3 |
| Trans., Communication, & Utilities | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 64.9 | 64.7 | 65.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 14.4 | 14.3 | 14.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Durable Goods | 8.6 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Nondurable Goods | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 50.5 | 50.2 | 50.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Services | 52.3 | 51.9 | 52.2 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Government | 48.9 | 51.5 | 50.4 | 1.5 | -1.1 |
| Federal | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| State & Local | 39.8 | 42.2 | 41.0 | 1.2 | -1.2 |
| State | 19.3 | 20.4 | 20.3 | 1.0 | -0.1 |
| Local | 20.4 | 21.8 | 20.7 | 0.3 | -1.1 |

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

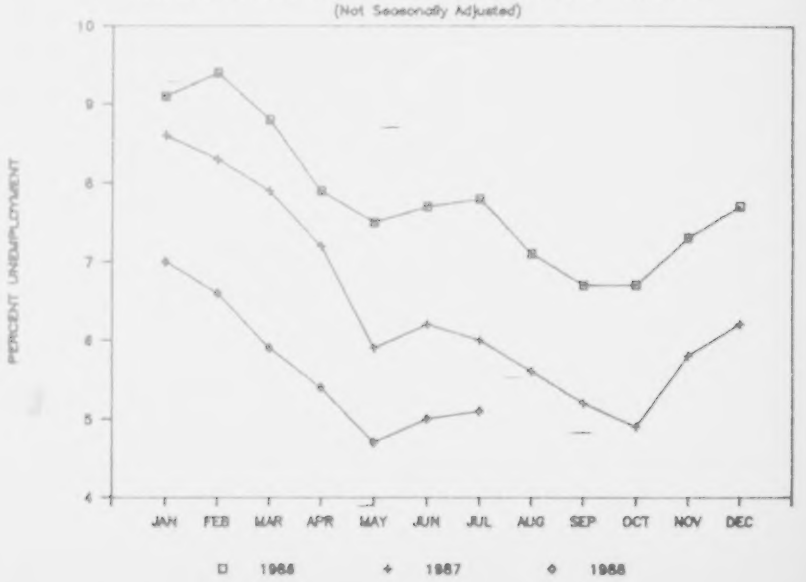
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 |
| All Manufacturing | 366.12 | 382.02 | 377.86 | 40.5 | 42.4 | 41.2 | 9.04 | 9.01 | 9.05 |
| Durable Goods | 427.24 | 449.65 | 423.52 | 41.2 | 44.3 | 41.4 | 10.37 | 10.15 | 10.23 |
| Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc. | 359.16 | 331.96 | 310.62 | 41.0 | 38.6 | 37.2 | 8.76 | 8.60 | 8.35 |
| Machinery, Except Elect. | 451.87 | 433.69 | 459.55 | 47.0 | 45.7 | 45.5 | 9.61 | 9.49 | 10.10 |
| Nondurable Goods | 290.14 | 296.00 | 306.34 | 39.8 | 40.0 | 40.9 | 7.29 | 7.40 | 7.49 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 288.32 | 308.92 | 313.17 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 41.7 | 7.19 | 7.48 | 7.51 |
| Textile Mill Products | 240.95 | 238.12 | 252.46 | 38.8 | 41.7 | 40.2 | 6.21 | 6.19 | 6.28 |
| Apparel Products | 251.16 | 264.71 | 280.20 | 38.7 | 38.7 | 40.2 | 6.49 | 6.84 | 7.02 |

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



# MEMPHIS MSA

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate increased from 4.9 percent to 5.0 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 3,000 jobs to 432,400. Manufacturing employment remained stable while nonagricultural employment decreased by 3,000 jobs. The largest decrease was reported in local government (-2,700) due to schools closing for the summer.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

| INDUSTRY | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | Net Change July 1987 to July 1988 | Net Change June 1988 to July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 427.2 | 435.4 | 432.4 | 10.2 | -3.0 |
| Manufacturing | 52.9 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Durable Goods | 22.7 | 23.5 | 23.4 | 0.7 | -0.1 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Sawmills & Planing Mills | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 3.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| Machinery, Except Electrical | 4.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Electrical & Electronic Machinery | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nondurable Goods | 30.2 | 30.4 | 30.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 8.3 | 8.2 | 8.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| Bakery Products | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Apparel Products | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind. | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 0.2 | -0.2 |
| Chemicals & Allied Products | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 374.3 | 381.5 | 378.5 | 4.2 | -3.0 |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 26.9 | 26.0 | 26.1 | -0.8 | 0.1 |
| Transp., Communications, & Utilities | 30.0 | 30.3 | 29.4 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| Trade | 97.2 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 1.7 | -0.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 23.2 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 0.5 | -0.1 |
| Wholesale Durable Goods | 13.0 | 13.8 | 13.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Nondurable Goods | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| Retail Trade | 74.0 | 75.4 | 75.2 | 1.2 | -0.2 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 25.5 | 25.0 | 25.0 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| Services | 98.3 | 101.3 | 101.1 | 2.8 | -0.2 |
| Government | 65.4 | 73.9 | 72.9 | 7.5 | -1.0 |
| Federal | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| State & Local | 47.5 | 55.8 | 52.9 | 5.4 | -2.9 |
| State | 12.0 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| Local | 35.6 | 42.3 | 39.6 | 4.0 | -2.7 |

Includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittenden County in Arkansas.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

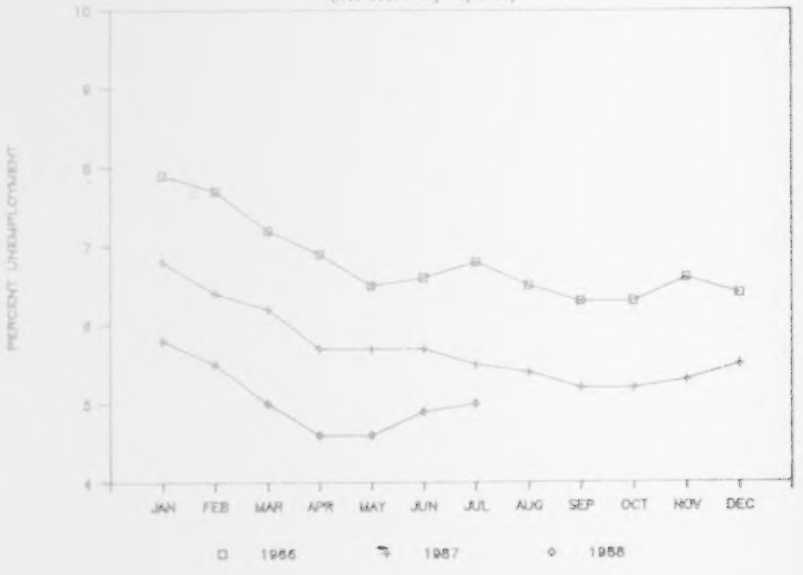
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Weekly Hours | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 |
| All Manufacturing | 365.80 | 376.59 | 368.33 | 42.9 | 42.5 | 41.2 | 8.76 | 8.95 | 8.94 |
| Durable Goods | 336.98 | 339.78 | 327.58 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 39.1 | 8.12 | 8.15 | 8.25 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 285.38 | 285.48 | 215.60 | 42.9 | 40.7 | 38.5 | 5.44 | 5.54 | 5.60 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 212.58 | 235.35 | 230.68 | 41.0 | 38.9 | 40.4 | 5.18 | 6.05 | 5.71 |
| Nondurable Goods | 415.76 | 427.82 | 413.95 | 44.3 | 43.5 | 43.3 | 9.34 | 9.72 | 9.56 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 382.93 | 402.36 | 411.76 | 42.9 | 40.6 | 45.1 | 8.46 | 8.94 | 9.13 |
| Paper & Allied Products | 539.40 | 497.43 | 491.77 | 51.8 | 47.4 | 47.7 | 10.22 | 10.41 | 10.10 |
| Chemicals & Allied Prod. | 705.68 | 667.81 | 673.13 | 49.7 | 38.6 | 37.3 | 11.20 | 12.29 | 11.36 |

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



# NASHVILLE MSA

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate increased from 4.4 percent to 4.8 percent. Total nonagricultural employment decreased by 2,400 jobs to 459,300. Manufacturing employment increased by 300 jobs with the largest increases reported in lumber (+200) and machinery (+200) due to seasonal factors. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 2,700 jobs with the largest decrease reported in government (–2,000) due to seasonal factors.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

| INDUSTRY | July 1987 | June 1988 | July 1988 | Net Change July 1987 to July 1988 | Net Change June 1988 to July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 468.3 | 461.7 | 459.3 | -9.0 | -2.4 |
| Manufacturing | 89.8 | 86.9 | 87.2 | -2.6 | 0.3 |
| Durable Goods | 51.3 | 48.7 | 48.9 | -2.4 | 0.2 |
| Lumber & Wood Products | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.4 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| Furniture & Fixtures | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Fabricated Metal Products | 7.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Machinery | 14.7 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Transportation Equipment | 14.1 | 9.8 | 9.7 | -4.4 | -0.1 |
| All Other Durable Goods | 7.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| Nondurable Goods | 38.5 | 38.2 | 38.3 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 |
| Textile Mill Products | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Apparel Products | 3.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | -0.8 | 0.1 |
| Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind. | 13.2 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Petroleum and Rubber | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Leather & Leather Products | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| All Other Nondurable Goods | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Nonmanufacturing | 378.5 | 374.8 | 372.1 | -6.4 | -2.7 |
| Mining | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 29.9 | 27.2 | 27.1 | -2.8 | -0.1 |
| Trans., Communication, & Utilities | 27.9 | 24.6 | 24.1 | -3.8 | -0.5 |
| Trade | 116.4 | 111.0 | 110.8 | -5.6 | -0.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 30.1 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale Durable Goods | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wholesale Nondurable Goods | 11.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 86.3 | 80.2 | 79.9 | -6.4 | -0.3 |
| Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 33.6 | 33.5 | 33.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Services & Miscellaneous | 113.1 | 112.1 | 112.0 | -1.1 | -0.1 |
| Government | 61.8 | 66.0 | 64.0 | 2.2 | -2.0 |
| Federal | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| State & Local | 51.4 | 55.2 | 53.2 | 1.8 | -2.0 |
| State | 23.0 | 22.3 | 22.4 | -0.6 | 0.1 |
| Local | 28.4 | 32.9 | 30.8 | 2.4 | -2.1 |

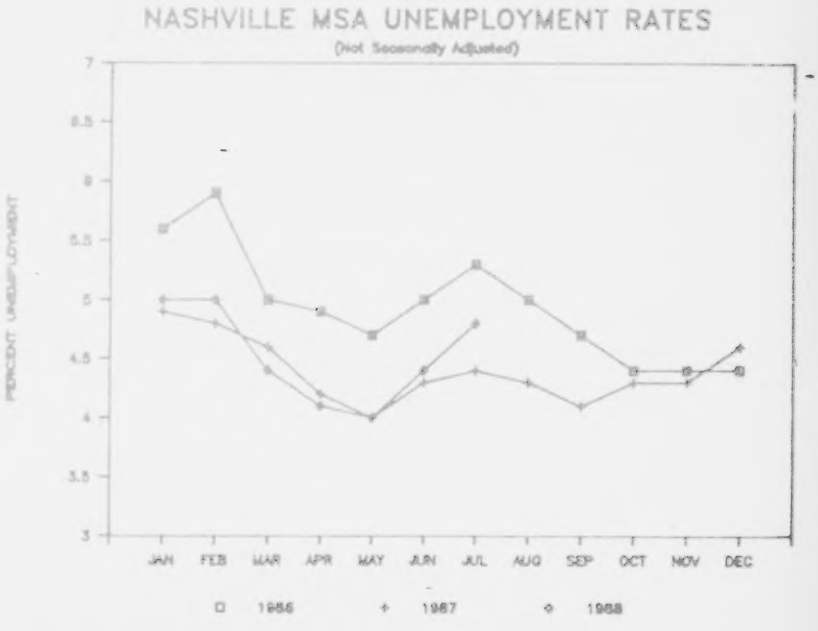
Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

*Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

| | Average Weekly Earnings July 1987 | Average Weekly Earnings June 1988 | Average Weekly Earnings July 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1987 | Average Weekly Hours June 1988 | Average Weekly Hours July 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1987 | Average Hourly Earnings June 1988 | Average Hourly Earnings July 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Manufacturing | 432.01 | 431.76 | 426.21 | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 10.36 | 10.28 | 10.37 |
| Durable Goods | 455.03 | 446.13 | 444.96 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 41.2 | 11.18 | 10.75 | 10.80 |
| Nondurable Goods | 395.95 | 409.07 | 397.29 | 43.4 | 42.7 | 41.0 | 9.11 | 9.58 | 9.69 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 416.20 | 443.99 | 419.58 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 41.7 | 9.77 | 10.16 | 9.99 |
| Printing & Publishing | 413.66 | 470.66 | 424.51 | 40.2 | 41.0 | 40.2 | 10.29 | 10.26 | 10.56 |



# U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

**News**

For release:
8:30 A.M., EDT, Tuesday,
August 23, 1988

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1982-84=100)
JULY 1988

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

| Group | All urban consumers | | | Wage earners & clerical workers | | | All urban consumers | | | Wage earners & clerical workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | UNITED STATES | Unadjusted percent change to July 1988 from | | UNITED STATES | Unadjusted percent change to July 1988 from | | MIAMI | Unadjusted percent change to July 1988 from | | MIAMI | Unadjusted percent change to July 1988 from | |
| | | July 1987 | June 1988 | | July 1987 | June 1988 | | July 1987 | May 1988 | | July 1987 | May 1988 |
| All items (1982-84=100)... | 118.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 117.2 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 116.8 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 116.0 | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| All items (1967=100)..... | 354.9 | - | - | 349.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| All items (Nov. 1977=100). | - | - | - | - | - | - | 168.3 | - | - | 168.4 | - | - |
| Food and beverages..... | 118.8 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 118.5 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 118.4 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 118.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 |
| Food..... | 118.8 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 118.5 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 118.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 118.5 | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| Food at home..... | 117.3 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 116.9 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 113.8 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 114.2 | 3.3 | 1.9 |
| Food away from home.... | 122.1 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 122.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 126.1 | 5.0 | 0 | 127.1 | 5.0 | 0 |
| Alcoholic beverages..... | 119.2 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 118.9 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 119.0 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 118.1 | 4.6 | 1.2 |
| Housing..... | 119.1 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 117.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 113.6 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 113.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 |
| Shelter..... | 127.4 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 124.5 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 113.4 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 113.7 | 4.6 | 0.3 |
| Renters costs' 1/..... | 134.7 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 120.0 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 114.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 109.7 | 3.0 | 0.4 |
| Rent, residential..... | 127.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 127.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 111.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 111.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Apparel and upkeep..... | 112.7 | 5.0 | - 1.7 | 112.4 | 4.9 | - 1.5 | 122.4 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 122.5 | 5.5 | 1.2 |
| Transportation..... | 108.9 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 108.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 110.7 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 109.0 | 3.0 | 0.8 |
| Medical care..... | 139.3 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 139.6 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 134.4 | 4.7 | 0.3 | 130.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Entertainment..... | 120.5 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 119.8 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 116.2 | 2.4 | - 1.6 | 116.7 | 2.5 | - 1.3 |
| Other goods & services... | 136.5 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 136.3 | 6.9 | 1.0 | 132.0 | 3.0 | 0 | 131.3 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| Purchasing power of the Dollar: 1982-84=$1.00 | $.844 | - 3.9 | - 0.4 | $.853 | - 3.8 | - 0.5 | $.856 | - 4.1 | - 0.6 | $.862 | - 4.0 | - 0.9 |

| Group size | All urban consumers | | | | wage earners and clerical workers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All items | Percent change to July 1988 from -- July 1987 | June 1988 | Dec. 1977=100 | All items | Percent change to July 1988 from -- July 1987 | June 1988 | Dec. 1977=100 |
| SOUTH (1982-84=100)..... | 116.6 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 189.2 | 116.1 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 188.0 |
| Less than 50,000 pop..... | 115.0 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 186.8 | 115.8 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 187.8 |
| 50,000-450,000 pop..... | 115.6 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 187.1 | 116.1 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 187.9 |
| 450,000-1,200,000 pop.... | 117.1 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 191.2 | 115.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 186.6 |
| 1,200,000 or more pop.... | 117.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 190.0 | 116.9 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 189.4 |

1/ U.S. base year is Dec. 1982 for CPI-U, Dec. 1984 for CPI-W. Miami base year is Nov. 1982 for CPI-U; Nov. 1984 for CPI-W.

| Group | ATLANTA, GEORGIA CPI-U | | | ATLANTA, GEORGIA CPI-W | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Index 1st half 1988 | Percent change to 1st half 1988 from 1st half 1987 | 2nd half 1987 | Index 1st half 1988 | Percent change to 1st half 1988 from 1st half 1987 | 2nd half 1987 |
| All items (1982-84=100)... | 119.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 117.3 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| All items (1967=100)..... | 359.0 | - | - | 354.5 | - | - |

Department of Employment Security, June 1988, Publications Auth. No. 333128; 1,500 copies in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.28 per copy. For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, 519 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219-5122. (615)741-1729.

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449